CONSTITUTIONAL BALLOT.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.

PRET CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-

Giving the General Assembly optional power to provide for establishing and maintaining free public schools for all persons between five (5) and six (6) years of age and over twenty (20) years of age.

Joint and concurrent resolution sub-mitting to the voters of the state of Adesouri an amendment to section 1 of esticia XL of the Constitution of Mis-souri, relating to education.

Be ft resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

Se fi resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein. That at the general election to be hold in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for adoption or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit:

That section 1 of article XI of the Constitution of the state of Missouri be and the same is hereby amended, by adding to said section the following words, to-wit: "and may establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between five and six years of age, and over twenty years of age, so that said section when so amended shall read:

"Section 1. A general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence being essantial to the preservation of the rights and liberities of the psople, the general assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of six and twenty years, and may establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of six and twenty years, and may establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of six and twenty years, and may establish and maintain free public schools for the gratuitous instruction of all persons in this state between the ages of age and over twenty years of age."

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-

Providing for an increase of the limit of indebtedness that the county of St. Louis may incur for the purpose of constructing sewers, or for purchasing or constructing waterworks.

Joint and concurrent resolution sub-mitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof authorizing an in-crease of indebtedness in the country of St. Louis for the purpose of construct-ing sewers, or for the purpose of pur-chasing or constructing waterworks.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House

as follows:

At the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first blonday in November, A. D. 1912, an amendment to the Constitution of Missouri shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state, in the following words: The sounty of St. Louis with the assent of two-thirds of the voters of the county voting at an election to be held for that purpose, may be allowed to become including an allowed in section twelve (12) of article ten (X) of the Constitution of this state, not exceeding an additional five (3) per centum on the value of the translar property within the county, for the purpose of constructing district sewers in the state within the county, for the fortiers within the county for the districts within the county.

liew; or for the appose of purchasing of constructing waits, works for the county which shall be made use of by the county which shall be made use of by the county for furnishing water and protection against fires to cities, towns, companies and ethers, under proper contracts, regulations and rates, and under appropriate management, to be approved by the county court or by commissioners of water-works as may be provided by law; provided, that any such county incurring any such waterworks indebtedness with the assent of the voters as aforesaid, shall have the power to provide, and at the issuing of such indebtedness shall contract to provide and collect an annual tax, in addition to the other taxes provided for by the Constitution, sufficient to pay any interest falling due on such waterworks indebtedness that cannot be paid from the not earnings and income of such county waterworks, and the said waterworks in debtedness when incurred and issued for purchasing or constructing waterworks in and for said county, shall be a secured debt and a lien upon the said system of waterworks and waterworks property, which debt and lien may be enforced by proper suit in any court of competent jurisdiction, but the county shall have the power to provide, and at the issuing of such indebtedness shall contract to provide and collect, from the maturity of such waterworks indebtedness, in addition to the other taxes provided for by the Constitution, an ennual tax sufficient to pay within twenty years from the date of the unpaid principal of such waterworks indebtedness; all of the unpaid principal of such waterworks indebtedness ramaining after enforcing the debt and ilen against the said county waterworks ryng provision in the stale Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-

increasing the limit of tax rate that may be layled for municipal purposes by cities and towns of more than one thousand (1,000) inhabitants and less than thirty thousand (30,000) inhabitants.

Joint and concurrent resolution sub-riting to the qualified voters of Mis-souri an amendment to section 11, ar-ticle 10, of the Constitution thereof con-cerning taxation.

Be it resoived by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein;

of Representatives concurring therein:

That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Honday in November, A. D. Ainsteen himdered and twelve, the following amendment to section II. of article 10 of the Constitution of the state of Missouri, and be submitted to the qualified voters of the state to-wir:

That section II. article 10, of the Constitution of the state of Missouri be amended by striking out the word "sixty" in line 11 energy in the word, "one hundred," and by striking out the word, "interpret and inserting in lieu thereof, the words, "one hundred," and by striking out the word, "interpret and inserting in lieu thereof, the words, "one hundred," and by striking out the word, "fifty" in line 11 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof, the word, "one hundred," and by striking out the word, "fifty in line 11 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof, the word, "ninety," so that when amended the section shell read as follows:

Section II. Rates for local purposes—limits—how increased for school and erecting public buildings—St. Louis may levy as if part of a county—Taxes for county, city, town and school purposes ray be levied on all subjects and of purising therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property is such town, city or school district for state sad coasts purof laxation: but the valuation of projectly therefor shall not exceed the valuation of the same property is such town, city or school district for state and county purposes. For sounty purposes, be annual rate on property, in counties having six million dollars or less, shall not, in the aggregate, exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in candidate having six million dollars and under ten million dollars, said rate shall not exceed forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; the counties having ten million dollars, and under thrity million dollars, and under thrity million dollars, and under thrity million dollars or more, and under thirty million dollars or more, asia rate shall not exceed fifty cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in counties having thirty million dollars or more, asia rate shall not exceed thirty-five cents on the hundred dollars valuation. For city and town purposes, the annual rate on property in cities and towns having listry thousand inhabitants or more shall not, in the aggregate, exceed one hundred cents on the one hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than the one thousand inhabitants, said rate small not exceed one hundred cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed innery cents on the hundred dollars valuation; in cities and towns having less than ten thousand and more than one thousand inhabitants, said rate shall not exceed innery cents on the hundred dollars valuation; and in towns having one

thousand inhabitants, or less, said rate shall not exceed twenty-five cents on the hundred dellars valuation. For school purposes in districts composed of cities widen have one hundred thousand inhabitants or more, the annual rate on properly shall not exceed sixty cents on the hundred dollars valuation and in other districts forty cents on the hundred dollars valuation. Provided, the aforesaid innual rates for school purposes may be inserted in districts formed of cities and arwas, to an amount not to exceed the districts formed of cities and arwas, to an amount not to exceed the districts formed of cities and arwas, to an amount not to exceed the districts for the hundred dellars valuation, on the condition that a majority of the voters who are taxapyers, voting at an election held to exclude the question, vote for said increase. For the purpose of erecting public incidings in counties, cities or school districts, the rate of taxation herein limited indy be intreased, when the rate of such increase had be purpose for which it is intested shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the question when the rate increased shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and two-thirds of the question of district, voting at such election, shall vote therefor. The rate herein allowed to each county shall be assertained by the amount of taxable property therein, near-ribus to the last assessment for state and caunty purposes, and the rate allowed to each county shall be assertained by the amount of taxable property therein near-ribus to the last assessment for state and caunty purposes, and the rate allowed to each county shall be assertained by the amount of taxable property therein near-ribus to the last assessment for state and caunty purposes, and the rate allowed to each county shall be assertained by the number of unhabitants, according to the instruction as to rates shall apply to taxes of overy kind under the authority of the state, or of the United States; said restriction as to ra

cooling the tate which would be silowed for county purposes if said city were part of a county.

Requiring complete compliance with naturalization law by persons of for-sign birth as a qualification for voting. Joint and concernent resolution providng for the section 2 of article of the Constitution of the state of lesouri, relating to suffrage and electons and the canciment of a new secon in lieu thereof, to be known as cotion 2 of criticio S

to it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein,

That at the general election to be held this state on the first Tuesday after he first Monday in November, A. D. 1912 there shall be submitted for adoption to the qualified voters of the state the fol-That section 2 of article 8 of the Contilcilin of the state of Missouri be and the came is hereby repealed and the following new section enacted in lieu there-

of, to be known as section 2: Section 2. Every male citizen of the United States, and every male person of oreign birth who shall [have] become a citizen of the United States according to law by complying with all of the laws of naturalization in relation thereto, who is vor the age of twenty-one years, posessing the following qualifications, shall e cutitled to vote at all elections by the

people: First. He shall have resided in the First. He shall have resided in the state one year immediately preceding the election at which he Second. He shall county, city or towe to vote at least six preceding the election.

FIFTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-

Empowering the General Assembly to provide by law for the registration of voters in St. Louis county or any other county of fifty thousand (50,000) inhabitants or more adjoining a city with three hundred thousand (300,000) in-

Joint and concurrent resolution submitting to the qualified voters of the state of Missouri an amendment to the Constitution thereof, providing for the registration of all voters in all counties ving a population of fifty thousand inhabitants or more and which adjoins city having a population of three hundred thousand inhabitants or more.

Be it resolved by the House of Represen-tatives, the Senate concurring therein: That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1912, the following amendment to the Constitution of the state of Missouri shall be submitted to the qualified voters of this state, to-wit:

Section 1. That the general assembly may provide, by law, for the registration of all voters in all counties having a population of fifty thousand inhabitants or more, and which adjoins a city having a population of three hundred thousand inpopulation of three nabltants or more.

Proposed By Initiative Petition. SIXTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT.

Providing for raising all revenue by taxes on land, inheritances and franchises for public service utilities; exempting from taxation all personal property and improvements on land; abolishing poll taxes and occupation taxes for revenue purpases; abolishing the constitutional limitation upon the rates of taxation for state, county, school and municipal purposes and providing that the laws regulating the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall remain unaffected hereby.

Proposed amendment, by initiative petition, to the Constitution of Missouri, submitting to the legal voters of the state of Missouri for their approval or rejection, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1912, by adding new sections relating to revenue and taxation, to article X.

Be it enacted by the people of the State

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri: Section 1. All property now subject to taxation shall be classified for purposes of taxation and for exemption from taxa-tion, as follows:

of taxation and for exemption from taxation, as follows:

Cinss one shall include all personal property. All bonds and public securities of the state and of the political subdivisions and municipalities thereof, now or hereafter issued, shall be exempt from all taxes, state and local, from and after the adoption of this amendment; and all other personal property skall be exampt from all taxes, state and local, in the year 1914 and thereafter: Provided, that nothing in this amendment shall be construed as limiting or denying the power of the state to tax any form of franchise, privilege or inheritance.

Class two shall include all improvements in or on lands, except improvements in or on lands, except improvements in or on lands, except improvements in or on lands now exempt from taxation by law. In the years 1914 and 1915, all property in class two shall be exempt from all taxes, state and local, to the extent of one-fourth of the ascessed value of such property; in the years 1916 and 1917, to the extent of two-fourths; in the years 1918 and 1918 to the extent of three-fourths, and in the year 1914 and thereafter all property in class two shall be exempt from all taxes, state and local. Provided, however, that in the year 1914 and thereafter, the improvements to the extent of \$3,000.00 in assessed value on the homestead of every householder, or head of a family, shall be exempt from all taxes, state and local. Class three shall include all lands in the estate, independent of the improvements thereon or therein, except lands

three shall ever be exempt from taxation.

Section 2. All property subject to taxation in this state shall be assessed for taxes at its true and actual value.

Section 3. No poil tax shall be levied or callected in Missouri, nor shall any tax whatsoever be levied or imposed on any person, firm, merchant, manufacturer, trade, labor, business, occupation or profession, under the form or pretext of a license for revenue after December 31st, 1913; but nothing berein shall be construed as affecting the licensing of any business, occupation, profession, piace or thing, in the interest of the public peace, health or safety; and nothing herein continued shall be construed as changing the present laws governing the regulation of the manufacture and sale of fermented, vinous and apirituous liquors.

Section 4. The existing constitutional limitations upon the rates of taxation for state, county, school and municipal purposes shall have no force and effect after January 1st, 1914.

Section 5. The general assembly shall provide the legislation necessary to secure full and effective compilance with the purposes and intent of this amendment. Nothing in this amendment is hall be construed to limit the initiative and referendum powers reserved by the people.

Proposed By Initiative Petition. SEVENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT.

Abolishing the present state board of equalization and providing for appointment by the governor, in liqu of such board, of a state tax commission, and prescribing the number, qualifications, duties and salaries of the members

Proposed amendment, by initiative petition, to the state Constitution of Missouri, submitting to the legal voters of the state for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1912, repealing section 13 of article X of the Constitution of the state of Missouri and enacting in lieu thereof a new section to be known as section 18, creating a state tax commission. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri:

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri:

Section 18. The present state board of equalization shall be abolished on January 31st, 1913, and in its stead a state tax commission of three members is hereby created, to be appointed by the governor, who shall in the beginning appoint one member for two years, one member for three years and one member for four years and all subsequent regular appointments shall be for terms of four years and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The terms of those appointed shall begin February ist, 1913, and the salary shall not be less than 35,600.00 per year each. No member shall at the same time hold any other state, federal or governmental position or office, elective or appointive. It shall be the duty of said commission to see that the laws concerning the assessment of property and the levy and collection of taxes are faithfully enforced; to adjust and equalize the valuation of property among the several counties and the city of St. Louis; and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

The general assembly shall provide the legislation necessary to secure full and effective compliance with the purpose and intent of this amendment. Nothing in this amendment shall be construed to limit the initiative and referendum powers

Proposed By Initiative Petition. EIGHTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-

Providing that grand Juries, in invesigating elections, may open ballot boxes, compel the production of registration lists, voting lists and tally sheets; providing for trials on indictments returned in such investigations; prescribing the manner of selection and the qualifica-tions of election officials; requiring policemen to be stationed in and near polling places in certain cities and prescribing the manner of voting therein.

Proposed amendment to the Constituin of Missouri, to be submitted to the egai voters thereof, for their approval or rejection, at the regular general election to be held on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1912, and empowering grand juries to investigate offenses c mitted in elections, to return indictments thereon, and providing for the trial upon such indictments in the courts; also providing for the manner of conducting elections, the duties of officers and voters with reference thereto, and the qualifica-tions and selection of judges and clerks of election throughout the state and in cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more,

Section I. The ballot shall remain secret in Missouri, but where crime has been committed in any election secrecy shall yield to justice, and no impediment shall be placed in the way of the de-tection, prosecution and conviction of the The investigation of all elections in which it is sought to open ballot boxes in search of crime shall be conducted by a grand jury composed of competent, in telligent citizens of high moral character. Such grand jury shall have power to compel the production of registration lists, voting lists, tally sheets and all documentary evidence of every kind; also to compel the production of ballot boxes, to open the same and examine the ballets; also to subpoena witnesses and take their testimony; also to compare any part of the evidence, oral, written or printed, with any other part of the evidence. Voters may state under oath what their ballots were as voted. The jury, grand or petit, shall decide under the law and all the fasts whether or not ballots have been willfully and knowingly tampered with, or changed, or misread, or faisely counted, or false ballots placed in their stead. Upon any indictment returned a speedy public trial shall be had, and the palluts and documentary and oral evidence considered by the grand jury, and other competent evidence, may be introduces in the trial under the rules of law. A grand jury, for the investigation of ions as above provided, shall be called in each county and in any city with a government independent of the county, by the several judges throughout juries, within thirty days after each general election, or if a judicial circuit or district is composed of several counties, then at the next term of the court thereafter. Such grand jury shall take the place of a regular annual grand jury, demeanors possessed by a regular grand jury. It is hereby made the imperative duty of the judge of the court to specifically charge such grand jury to investigats the preceding general election, or he may charge them to investigate offenders in other elections not barred

now provided for by law to investigate elections and for other purposes, and when convened shall pessess all the powers as to investigations and the indictment of offenders for felonies and mis-

under the law by limitation.
Section II. Competent persons who receive the protection of the law shall owe it to the state to act as election officials, and individuals of the very high-

selected. Neither poverty, nor wealth, nor magnitude of business, nor professional callings however exalted, shall excuse the citizens unless serious would resuit, but druggists and physi-cians may be excused if they demand it. All judges and clerks of elections in cities above 25,000 inhabitants shall hold their offices for a specified term, and shall be examined thoroughly as to their qualifications. Any election commissioner or other officer charged with the se-lection of election officials who shall fail to make diligent search for men of good character, or who shall willfully pass by men of good character and knowingly select persons of bad reputation as election officials, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. In all cities of 25,000 inhabitants or more two competent judges and one competent clerk of high moral character shall be chosen for each precinct from the city at large, and who do not reside in the precinct for which they are chosen. These, with the two judges and one clerk chosen from the precinct, shall constitute the judges and clerks for such precinct, and all judges and cierks shall be equally divided in and cierks shall be equally divided in each precinct between the two political parties having the largest number of votes in the state as shown by the last general election. In every precinct in such cities there shall be stationed two policemen, one outside and one inside the booth, who shall protect all election officials, challengers, watchers, voters and others, and who, for willful failure to do so, shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor. Wherever registration is required the person who registers shall sign his name on the registration book, and when he comes to vote he shall again sign his name or the election officers may compare the signatures. If the voter cannot sign his name then he shall make his mark is the usual way on the registration book, duly attested in writing by two or more reputable witnesses to whom he is known, and when any individual offers to vote under such name the judges may determine from the testimony of the attesting witnesses, or if they cannot be produced then from other proof, whether or not he is the same person who made his mark on the registration book, and in voting he shall again make his mark attested as above required. If any person signs any other than his true name in registering or voting he shall be adjudged guilty of forgery and punished as may be prescribed by statute. Every political party and every body of citizens organized for the purpose of passing any constitutional amendment shall be entitled to a representative inside of the booth to watch the balloting and counting, and in addition thereto shall also be entitled to one challenger. Where it is provided herein that a violation of any provision of this amendment shall be cantiled to a representative inside of the booth to watch the ballotting and counting, and in addition thereto shall also be entitled to one challenger. Where it is provided herein shall be construed to mean any election, general or special, whether state, county or municipal, including any primary election held under the law. This amendm each precinct between the two political parties having the largest number of

Proposed By Initiative Petition.

NINTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-Providing for levying and collecting, on each one hundred dollars assessed valuation, a state tax of ten cents for the support of the public elementary and high schools, state normals, Lincoln Institute and the State University. Proposed amendment to the Constitution of Missouri to be submitted to the legal voters of the state of Missouri for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, A. D. 1912, providing for revenue for the support of public education, by adding to article X of the Constitution one new section to be known as section twenty-eight (28), which is in

rds and figures as follows: Section 28. A state tax of ten cents on each one hundred dollars' valuation shall be annually levied and collected on the assessed value of all property subject by law to taxation in this state. The proceeds of said tax shall be set apart in the state treasury and appropriated by the general assembly for the support and maintenance of public elementary and high schools, state normal schools, Lincoin Institute, and the State University; but in no case shall there be appropriated less than twenty-five per cent of said proceeds to be used in aiding public elementary and high schools.

STATE OF MISSOURI,) 88 COUNTY OF IRON.

I, Jos. A. REYBURN, Clerk of the Coun-

ty Court within and for the State and County aforesaid, HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing is a true copy of the Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Missouri, as certified to me by the Secretary of State, under Section 5967 R. S. of Missouri for 1909.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Seal of the County Court at my office in Ironton, Missouri, this 21st day of October, 1912.

JOS. A. REYBURN, Clerk of County Court.

The Official Ballots, duly Certified, are printed on the reverse page.

LIGHT ON ANCIENT PANIC ARGUMENT

History Demolishes Republican Claim That Democrats Make Hard Times.

1893 WAS UNDER HIGH TARIFF

Every Panio Since the Civil War Has Been a Republican Panio-Lossons From 1907 Upheaval.

The enemies of Democracy are making their anticipated and regularly resurring howl-they are predicting hard times if Woodrow Wilson is elected president on a Democratic tariff revision platform.

The Republicans are claiming all credit for present prosperity. A glance backward will be worth

while at this time. Every panio since the Civil war originated and developed under Republican rule.

The Republican campaign textbook of 1904 devoted much space to the many business disasters occurring from July, 1893, to November, 1894, intending the public to attribute them to the inauguration of President Cleveland in March, 1893. But the Republicans fail to refer to the fact that the Republican tariff law was in force during more than twelve of the sixteen months of greatest business disasters. This fact must be remembered—the McKinley tariff bill became a law Oct. 6, 1890, and the first indications of the 1893 panic were seen Nov. 11, 1890, scarcely more than thirty days after the McKinley law was passed, and the panic reached its worse stage in 1898 and early in 1894, during which time the McKinley law was in full force.

Millions Lose Their Jobs.

It may be recalled, too, that the panic of 1873 under Republican rule and in a period of twelve years of high tariff taxation, was most disastrous. It continued five years, 3,000,000 workingmen were thrown out of employ-

ment and bankruptcy ran riot.
In 1890 the McKinley high tariff bill was passed, and there were 10,673 fallures, followed by 12,394 in 1891. The tariff was raised to nearly 50 per cent, but wages stood still or declined while the cost of necessaries advanced.

The most serious labor troubles in a 500 distory of the United States have d under Republican high tarins.

fies).

ofk Style 6 Lessons From 1907.

blican panie of 1907 fur er forceful refutation of can claim that Democratic ation and hard times, lower and paulos have been co-ex-

In 1907, in the midst of prosperity, thousands of leading banks, with hundreds of millions on deposit, suspended cash payments. The trouble began as a result of a struggle between great New York financial institutions for business

The New York post in October, 1907,

Condemn Themselves.

"The certain and significant thing is that it will be known as a Republican and high tariff panio. Protest as Republicans may, they will be held responsible. Out of their own mouths the Republican party and the Dingleyites will stand condemned. They fixed in 1896 the standard by which they cannot escape being judged. In the party platform of that year they refered to the panic of 1893, and the hard times following, squarely to charge up the entire accountability to the party in control of the national government, and the political inference was stated with merciless logic:

"Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it.'

"Now, what are the Republicans going to do when the Democrats hand them back their poisoned chalice? A great emergency has come and the high tariff is seen to be of no avail whatever. It was to keep us all right and prosperous."

"Because the country has just got over the results of a Republican panic the president and his friends are urging us to perpetuate the Republican administration," says the Philadelphia

Business Depression.

"As soon as business was checked five years ago the steel corporation, which was encouraged by Mr. Roosevent to swallow the Tennessee concern, then its most formidable poten-tial competitor, drew its fires and threw about half its workmen out of employment. Other industries did much the same thing. * There was an extensive stoppage of mills in Philadelphia.

"The Republican candidate for congress in the Kensington-Richmond district is using the 'soup houses of 1893' as a means of scaring the wage earners from voting the Democratic ticket. Those soup houses existed under the McKinley tariff. But there have been more recent ones. After 1907 there were soup houses in the Kensington-Richmond district, and everybody who was charitably disposed was begged for contributions to feed the people was west out of employ-

The Otter a Wanderer. Of all the beasts in the world, the otter, that fierce outlaw, is the greatest wanderer. It is as if he were afflicted with a curse that forbids him to be still, that forces him ever to push on—on—on! Rest, as rest, he knows not. Three days will see the end of his longest inaction, and the amount of miles he covers in a fortnight would amaze some folks.—Out-

Coal for Sale-A.Rieke & Son,